

Vol. V. No. 1.

November 1915.

BULLETIN OF
**NATIONAL LEAGUE ON
URBAN CONDITIONS
AMONG NEGROES**

(Incorporated 1913)



REPORT 1913--14 AND 1914--15
ANNOUNCEMENT 1915--1916

"NOT ALMS BUT OPPORTUNITY."

Headquarters: 2303 Seventh Avenue, New York

Telephone 781-782 Morningside

Branch Office: 102 Court Street, Brooklyn

Telephone : Main 4012

**Southern Headquarters : 1611 Harding Street,
Nashville, Tenn.**

E
185.5
N215

BULLETIN OF
National League on Urban
Conditions Among Negroes

Incorporated 1913

Report 1913-1914 and 1914-1915

Announcement 1915-1916

"NOT ALMS BUT OPPORTUNITY"

"Let us work not as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but together, as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."—

From Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr.'s letter of resignation as Chairman of the League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

Headquarters: 2303 Seventh Avenue, New York
Southern Headquarters: 1611 Harding Street, Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, Chairman, 43 Cedar St., New York City
KELLY MILLER, Vice Chairman Washington, D. C.
R. R. MOTON, Vice Chairman Hampton, Va.
W. H. BALDWIN, 3d Secretary, 20 Vesey Street, New York City
A. S. FRISSELL, Treasurer, 530 Fifth Avenue, New York City
VICTOR H. McCUTCHEON, Asst. Treas., 68 William St., New York City

Terms Expire 1915	Terms Expire 1916	Terms Expire 1917
Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr. New York City	Felix Adler New York City	Roger N. Baldwin St. Louis, Mo.
W. Franklin Brush New York City	William H. Baldwin, 3rd New York City	William H. Brooks New York City
William L. Bulkley New York City	Miss S. P. Breckenridge Chicago, Ill.	Charles D. Hilles New York City
A. S. Frissell New York City	Paul D. Cravath New York City	John Haynes Holmes New York City
Edward Ewing Pratt Washington, D. C.	James H. Dillard Charlottesville, Va.	Abraham Lefkowitz New York City
Mrs. Albert S. Reed New York City	John T. Emlen Philadelphia, Pa.	Kelly Miller Washington, D. C.
E. P. Roberts New York City	Mrs. E. B. Leaf Philadelphia, Pa.	R. R. Moton Hampton, Va.
Edwin R. A. Seligman New York City	Vitcor H. McCutcheon New York City	Paul J. Sachs Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth Walton New York City	Fred R. Moore New York City	George W. Seligman New York City
L. Hollingsworth Wood New York City	William G. Willcox New York City	Booker T. Washington* Tuskegee, Ala.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Charles H. Roberts	Victor H. McCutcheon
L. Hollingsworth Wood	Paul J. Sachs
Charles D. Hilles	A. S. Frissell

GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES Director
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES Associate Director

* Deceased.



FOREWORD

With the first of October, 1915, the Urban League, which is our quick name for this organization devoted to work for lives of Negroes in our cities, entered upon its fifth year.

One thing we feel we have done and are doing with an increasing measure of success. We have drawn the attention of the city authorities to the needs of their colored citizens and have secured really interested co-operation between some of our colored and white neighbors in the solution of their common problem.

In our annual report we can only give outlines and figures; in our office we have gathered the strings of tragedy and comedy, of failure and success, of want and degradation, relieved here and there with gleams of golden self-sacrifice and unselfish service.

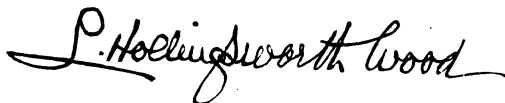
We welcome visitors and questions whether of curiosity or interest, but we can only contribute as we are contributed to.

On the first day of June, 1915, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., was forced to give up the direct supervision of her work. In withdrawing her name as Chairman of the Board, she has cheered on every man and woman who has a spark of metal in his or her nature with this ringing message:

"When we, colored and white people, banded together in our League, seek to better conditions among the **Negroes** of Harlem, or San Juan Hill, or Brooklyn, we seek also to make a better New York City for **everybody** to live in and to help in some measure towards a truer realization of the ideals of sound community living in our great Republic. Similarly the affiliated organizations in Richmond, or Savannah, or Augusta work not only for the Negroes of each of those cities but for the city itself, because, as loyal citizens of Richmond, or Savannah, or Augusta, the members of the League are bound to do all possible to enhance her fair name in state and in nation."

To such ideals in this New Year, our organization is dedicated.

The Executive Committee expresses in this public manner its appreciation of the devoted service of all the paid employes of the League, for they feel that dollars cannot buy the kind of service which has been rendered.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. Hollingsworth Wood". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "L" and a long, sweeping underline.

New York, October 15, 1915.

Chairman.

REPORT OF WORK.**1913 - 14; 1914 - 15.**

When the fiscal year 1914-15 was started, on October 1st, 1914, the countries of Europe were in the throes of war. The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, as other social welfare organizations throughout the country, was at that time uncertain as to the effects of the war upon its finances. It, thereupon, began an immediate retrenchment in its work. Several of our larger contributors signified their intention of withdrawing their support or making reductions in their contributions. The Executive Board of the League determined to economize wherever it was possible, and to proceed only so far as the immediate possibilities of securing funds warranted.

In spite of retrenchments and reductions, more work has been accomplished during the past year than during any previous year of the League's existence. This was largely due to the determination of members of the Committees and of the staff to make their work count at whatever cost, but it should be said in appreciation of the interest of the League's contributors, that more funds were received by the organization during the year than the most sanguine member dared to expect, and that this loyalty contributed materially to the League's successful year; no one can work without food, and but for our generous contributors, more of the trusted and earnest employees of the organization would have had to give up this opportunity to serve their fellowmen.

In addition to the raising of \$15,000 with which to carry on the work of the League as planned for the year, the organization has received, for special work, more than \$11,000.

Because of shortage of funds, early in the year the Executive Board of the League decided not to attempt to form new organizations in other cities, but to concentrate on the organizations already formed.

RESULTS DURING 1913-1914 AND 1914-1915.**A. THE NATIONAL FEATURES.****I. Co-operation of Social Agencies Dealing with Negroes, and Development of Branch and Affiliated Organizations.**

1. The League co-operated in March, 1915, with the National Negro Business League in its National Negro Health Week. Practically every affiliated organization of the League conducted a local campaign, in which literature was distributed, illustrated lectures delivered, and health talks given through sermons and addresses in churches and Sunday Schools. *

2. The New York City work was definitely separated from the national work, and a local New York Committee was appointed to supervise the local features.

3. During the period since 1913, organizations in Louisville, Ky.; Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., and the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, have become affiliated with the League.

4. Arrangements have been made whereby co-operation with standing committees of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention can be carried out in establishing work in local communities where members of this auxiliary reside.

5. The League has entered definitely into co-operation with representatives of the leading Negro colleges for the purpose of raising the standard of these institutions.

II. Publicity Work and Lectures.

1. During the summer of 1914, lecture courses of from three to ten lectures on the causes of migration to cities, and

*See account of model campaign conducted in New York City, page 19.

on the city problems of the Negro, were given at the following summer normal schools: Virginia Summer Normal, at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; West Virginia Colored Institute, Institute, West Va.; Tennessee State Normal, Nashville, Tenn.; Tuskegee Institute Summer School, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Texas State Normal, Prairie View, Texas.

During the summer of 1915, the following meetings and schools were similarly covered: Bible Institute, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Ministers' Institute, Jackson, Tenn.; Summer School for Teachers at Colored State Normal, Nashville, Tenn.; Summer School, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Summer School for Teachers at State A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Summer School for Teachers, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, West Virginia; National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

2. Addresses have been given and conferences held, with representatives of institutions and organizations setting forth the need and plan for co-operation and work among Negroes. These addresses were delivered in the following states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

III. The Work of Fellows Trained in New York.

1. James H. Hubert, fellow of 1911-12, is supervisor of educational work and community life of a mixed Negro and Indian Settlement at Gay Head, Mass.

2. Miss Ellie A. Walls, fellow of 1911-12, is a teacher in Houston, Texas, and doing volunteer social work.

3. Garrie W. Moore, fellow of 1912-13, is probation officer, Fulton County Juvenile Court, and lecturer in sociology at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. During the year ending June 30, 1915, about 900 probation cases came under his supervision.

4. Miss Nellie M. Quander, fellow of 1913-14, is a special teacher in charge of a class of defective children in the Public Schools at Washington, D. C., and is doing volunteer social work.

5. Chandler Owen, fellow of 1913-14, is now pursuing further study at Columbia University.

6. William N. Colson, fellow of 1914-15, is Director of the Richmond Negro Welfare League, a branch of the National Urban League, and is instructor in Practical Sociology at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

7. The two fellows for 1915-16 are Forrester B. Washington of West Medford, Mass., who, after his graduation from Tufts College, pursued study at Harvard University, and Miss Winona L. Cargile of Macon, Georgia, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

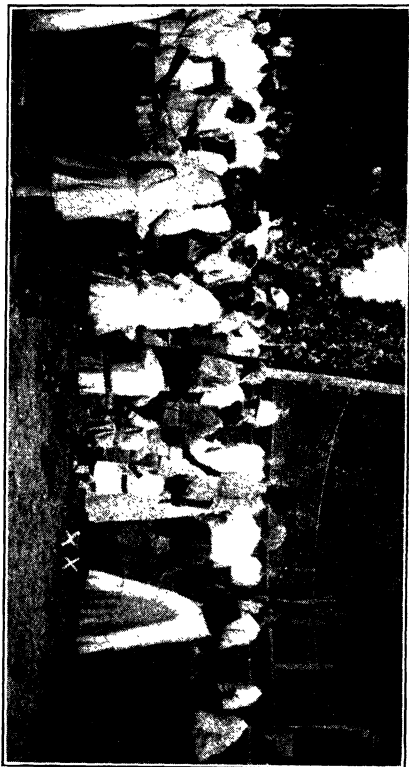
IV. Development of Social Service Training in Co-operation with Negro Colleges.

Lectures
at Negro
Colleges.

1. Special lectures on social problems have been given at Morehouse College, Talladega College, Knoxville College, Wilberforce University and Fisk University.

2. The League conducted a Social Science Scholarship contest during 1914. This contest consisted of a competitive examination in Elementary Economics and Sociology, and a review of Devine's "Misery and Its Causes." Contestants from three colleges filed papers with the judges. The first prize of \$50.00 was awarded to Miss Madre Penn of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; the second prize of \$25.00 to Maynard H. Jackson of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

During the last fiscal year, this appropriation was used for promotion of the lecture service as an expenditure in this direction promised better results.



PLAYGROUND IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, CONDUCTED BY FISK GRADUATE, WHO RECEIVED HER PREPARATION FOR THIS WORK ON LEAGUE SCHOLARSHIP.

V. Promotion of a Training Course for Social Workers at Nashville.

Through co-operation with the Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South, and Fisk University, a one-year training course for social and religious workers has been given at Nashville, Tenn.

Training
Course at
Nashville,
Tennessee.

This training course totaled fifteen hours per week of required class work, and eight hours per week of practical field work. Five regular teachers and six special lecturers gave instruction. The class work was carried on at Fisk University, and treated the following subjects: Principles of Sociology, Practical Sociology, Playground and Recreation, Statistics and Methods of Research, Religious Pedagogy, Normal Bible, Domestic Science and Problems of Negro Life.

The field work has been done in connection with Bethlehem House (a settlement conducted jointly by Fisk University and the Woman's Missionary Council), and with other movements for bettering conditions of colored people in Nashville.

One woman, a college graduate, completed the full course, received a certificate from Fisk University, and has begun work in New Orleans, La. Two young men, college graduates, took selected courses. Eleven seniors and six other undergraduates elected some of the courses.

During 1915-16, two fellowships will be offered at Nashville, and students will be taking part or full time training in the course. One of the fellowships is furnished by the Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South, and one by the League.

PLANS FOR 1915-16.

National.

In addition to developing work already undertaken, we propose:

1. To organize social service clubs or committees in Negro colleges.

2. To establish a Vocational Exchange for Negro graduates of schools and colleges.

B. THE LOCAL FEATURES.

The Work in New York City.

The League did not publish its annual report for work accomplished during the year 1913-14. The New York Committee, therefore, makes the following summary of its activities for the two fiscal years included in the period from October 1st, 1913, to September 30th, 1915:

I. Organization of Workers.

The League has continued to foster the Colored Public Porters' Association, the Elevatormen and Hallmen's Association and the Mechanics' Association for the purpose of developing greater efficiency in the work of the members, and of improving their opportunities for service in the community.

Workers
in Various
Occupations.

The Committee has worked with leaders of colored orchestras employed in theatres in securing admission with full rights to the local musicians' union.

Colored
Musicians.

A Business Men's League has been formed. In this organization, the members have discussed co-operative buying and publicity and the importance of persuading the colored consumer to encourage the reliable and reasonable colored dealer by his patronage.

Business
Men.

Through the interest of the League's workers, a Social Workers' Club, composed of practically all colored social workers in and around New York City, has been formed.

Social
Workers'
Club.

II. Vocational Exchange.

An organization of high school students has been formed for the purpose of giving advice to colored high school stu-

Douglas
Students'
Club.

dents as to possible lines of employment open to the educated Negro, and the means by which preparation for these avenues can be gained.

Through this organization, information was gained for the colored business directory for the Harlem district. This directory was used in forming the Business Men's League mentioned above.

III. Co-operation in Securing Employment.

Investigation of Suburban Employment Agencies.

In seeking opportunities for Negro employees, the League has investigated opportunities for employment in suburban towns within a radius of 20 miles of New York City. It has come into touch with all employment agents in these several communities that are handling numbers of colored workers.

Positions secured 1913-14.

During the year 1913-14, the League dealt directly with each reliable commercial employment agency in Negro districts. Eight hundred applicants for positions were thus recorded, of whom 181 were directly placed by the League.

Employment Agency Exchange.

During the past year, a real co-operative organization of agencies was effected, and daily records from the most reliable agencies are now being sent to the League and exchanged between the agencies. These records contain lists of positions not filled, so that a summary of all positions at the disposal of colored people in at least the large Harlem district is known to each agent by one o'clock. This enables the agents to exchange reliable help readily. Applicants recorded by the League during the fiscal year 1914-15 were 1,557, of whom 308 were placed directly by this organization.

Positions filled 1914-15.

Federation of Employment Agencies.

The League has co-operated with the Mayor's Unemployment Committee in the formation of the Federation of Employment Agencies. This Federation plans to reduce the amount of unemployment by establishing a central office which shall keep a complete record of available positions open to employees and available sources of labor.



UNEMPLOYED MEN'S WORKSHOP.—CUTTING MUSLIN AND GAUZE FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND BANDAGES.



UNEMPLOYED MEN'S WORKSHOP OPERATED BY LEAGUE.

IV. Publicity Given to Opportunities for Occupational Training.

Free
Tuition
in
Schools of
Training.

During the year, the League gave publicity to the opportunities for training afforded by the public night schools in and near districts inhabited by Negroes. This was done through literature and public addresses.

V. Special Work of Employment.

Classes for
Unem-
ployed
Girls.

During the period of unemployment and financial depression of last year, the League was instrumental in getting established five classes in household arts for 62 colored girls, who, during their six-week courses, received \$3.00 per week each—a total of \$1,116.00.

A Work-
shop for
Unem-
ployed
Men.

It also operated a work shop for 774 unemployed men, at which the aggregate attendance was 12,739, at a total cost of \$8,340 *. From this shop, bandages and surgical dressings valued at \$5,950 were donated to hospitals handling large numbers of colored patients in New York and other cities.

It has obtained for colored persons positions as special investigators for some of the leading local welfare organizations.

VI. Traveler's Aid.

Young
Women
Travelers
Aided.

During 1913-14, the Traveler's Aid worker handled 180 cases of young women travelers, who arrived in the city unacquainted and frequently penniless. While employment was being found for these women, they were provided temporarily with board and lodging. In certain cases, transportation was furnished to suburban cities where work was waiting for them.

During the past year, at the request of the League, this work has been transferred to the Traveler's Aid Society, which has employed a colored woman worker for this purpose.

* Funds furnished by the Mayor's Unemployment Committee.

VII. Probation Work.

During the fiscal year 1913-14, the League's probation officer investigated 161 cases of men and women who were brought before the Court of General Sessions. Twenty-two of these persons were placed on probation. Twenty-one additional cases were placed on probation with the League's worker during the last fiscal year. The Directors of the League discontinued last year the investigations for the courts—this being deemed a State function. The League's worker still has 24 probationers reporting weekly to him, whose cases were assigned to him before this action of the Directors was taken.

Investigations in Court of General Sessions.

An investigation has been made of the cases of the colored women appearing before the Night Court in Manhattan for the purpose of determining what should be the best method of meeting the problem of the adult woman delinquent. It was found that many colored women were drifting into questionable lives through lack of suitable employment, which grew out of their poor preparation for the positions to which they had access. There is also an immediate need for an institution which will care for colored women who are remanded from the Night Court, pending investigation.

Women in the Night Court.

VIII. Work for Boys and Girls.

Workers of the League have conducted two girls' clubs and five boys' clubs.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

They have assisted 475 girls and 650 boys—312 boys in 1914-15, 217 girls in 1914-15—under sixteen years of age, who have needed advice, following their appearance at the Children's Court, or some difficulty with their teachers in the public schools. These children have received regular visits from workers of the League and from "Big Brothers" and "Big Sisters."

Big Brother and Big Sister Work.

A Juvenile Park Protective League was formed in the Harlem district during the last year. This League now has a membership of 626 school boys, who co-operate with all of the city

Organization of School Boys.

departments in trying to make the city better and cleaner. These boys have been provided with badges for meritorious service to the city. They report on obstructed fire escapes, unlighted hallways, illegal sale of liquor and cigarettes to minors, littering of streets and other infractions of the city ordinances.

This boys' organization is part of a larger movement, which is rapidly being extended to cover the whole city. In Harlem the effect has been to reduce the friction between the white and colored boys, thereby eliminating the old "dead line" across which neither white nor colored boys dared go unprotected.

Co-operation of kindred Organizations.

The League has received the hearty co-operation of the Bureau of Attendance, of the Board of Education, and of the Big Brother and Big Sister movements, in connection with this work with boys and girls.

Preventive Work.

Preventive Work Most Important.

The League has always considered work of prevention its most important field of activity. Public schools and frequently parents and guardians have referred boys and girls to the sympathetic interest of the League's protective officers, and in numerous cases, the subsequent records of the children in their own homes, or in new homes found for them, have proved the efficiency of this work.

Placing Out.

In the placing of children in private families, care is taken that no child needing institutional treatment is recommended to a private home. Of course, if it is thought that the home environment can be improved, the child is never withdrawn from its parents' influence.

IX. Allied Organizations.

Utopia Neighborhood Club

The Utopia Neighborhood Club, composed of colored women, has continued its efforts during the last two years in carrying out the policy of the League in securing the interest of the people of the community in their own local problems. The League has assisted nine cases of destitution with funds provided by this club. It has also made investigations of cases referred to the Utopia Club for assistance, and aid has frequently been rendered directly by this organization on the

strength of the League workers' recommendations. The Utopia Club has also continued its efforts to create interest in the "Sojourner Truth" House for delinquent colored girls, and to raise money to equip the home. From now on, this club will use the "Sojourner Truth" House as its headquarters for meetings, and will act as the agency through which money is raised among the colored people towards the support of this institution.

Sojourner
Truth
House for
Girls.

The Sojourner Truth House Committee, which was organized by the League, after the need for better care of delinquent colored girls was proved by a League investigator, has received the approval of the State Board of Charities, and has opened its home at 15 West 131st street. Largely as a result of the activity of this committee, the facilities for the care of colored girls at the state institution at Hudson and in several private institutions in New York City have been enlarged.

The Negro Civic and Improvement League has been established with a membership of more than fifty. The main purpose of this League has been the creation of a sentiment for better living in Harlem. This organization has used its influence in having a milk station established, in having a street closed to vehicular traffic in order to provide play space for children, and in bringing to the attention of the People's Institute the desirability of establishing an effective Community Centre in connection with a public school in the large Harlem Negro district. *

Neighborhood
Club
Composed
Mainly
of Men.

X. Housing.

The Housing Bureau of the League, for more than a year after its formation, was the center for consultation on practically all matters concerning the home life of colored people in the Harlem district, who found difficulty in solving their many problems. Persons desiring new apartments consulted the Bureau's certified list of apartments known to be in good repute. Violations of the Tenement House, Board of Health and Po-

Work of
the
Housing
Bureau.

* This centre (Lenox Community Centre) is located at Public School 89, corner 135th St. and Lenox Avenue.

lice Regulations were referred through this Bureau to the proper city authorities. Public meetings, designed to educate the people of the community in the rights and duties of landlords and tenants, were arranged and conducted.

Citizens'
Committee
Organized
in Time
of Need.

During the year 1913-14, the Bureau handled 171 cases. During the same year, the Bureau organized a Citizen's Committee for relief of 79 families rendered absolutely homeless by the burning of five Harlem houses in which they resided. This committee raised over \$700 for relief, and distributed more than 100 bundles of clothing among the fire victims. Those tenants who had no fire insurance or personal funds were started again in housekeeping.

Investi-
gation of
Housing
Conditions
in Harlem.

An investigation of the living conditions of 1,002 Negro families in 142 apartment houses in Harlem was made in 1914. The purpose of the investigation will have been realized when some interested citizen or organization makes it possible for a goodly number of the tenants to take possession of smaller apartments, thus reducing their rent and eliminating the lodger evil.

Result of
Investi-
gation.

The results of this investigation were presented to the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and to the City and Suburban Homes Company. A joint committee was appointed to consider the question of constructing tenement houses in Harlem more suitable to the economic conditions of the residents of that district. Several conferences of this committee have been held, and it is hoped that some effective action may be taken to relieve the situation.

Investi-
gation of
Housing
Conditions
in Yonkers.

By special request, an investigation of the housing conditions in a Negro district of Yonkers was made. Copies of the report, giving the facts discovered, were forwarded to prominent persons in that community and the owners of property found to be in bad condition. Word has been received by the Bureau that much improvement in the neighborhood followed.

The
Lodger
Considered
Also.

A list of respectable boarding and lodging houses is kept for the use of strangers and those in search of more satisfactory homes.



GROUP OF HARLEM'S FUTURE "GREATS" AT THE LEAGUE'S BOYS' CAMP LOCATED AT VERONA, N. J.

XI. Fresh Air Work.

Boys'
Camp
Passes
Fifth
Successful Year.

The League's Boys' Camp at Verona, N. J., accommodated for two weeks each, 194 boys in 1914, and 129 boys in 1915—a total of 323 boys for the two summers. The use of the camp site is still donated to the League by Messrs. Nail and Parker, two colored real estate agents.

Swimming, boating, tramping, calisthenics, baseball, and basketball were enjoyed by the boys. Daily tasks and moral talks added to the character-building effect of the camp life. One party each year was made up almost entirely of "Little Brothers."

Day
Excursions.

The League, through co-operating agencies, made the arrangements for all of the colored mothers and babies, who were sent to Sea Breeze on the day excursions of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. During 1914, 703 persons were accommodated; during 1915, 804 were accommodated.

Play-
grounds.

Two playgrounds, for which the League had been campaigning for more than two years, have been established in Harlem. The interest of the colored newspapers and public spirited colored men was aroused to the necessity of providing an outlet for the youthful vigor of the Negro children in Harlem, and the City Park Department finally responded to our requests and appeals.*

XII. Better Health.

Health
Week.

In the local Health Week campaign which was initiated by the League and conducted during March, 1915, in co-operation with other organizations, 111,000 pieces of health literature were distributed to 18,000 colored homes; three public mass meetings were held, and, in addition, health talks were delivered in practically all the churches and Sunday Schools.

* Those who have kept in touch with the League's work will remember that in 1911, the League conducted an experimental playground in Harlem, to demonstrate to the City Department of Parks that there was need for such opportunities for recreation in this district.

"VALLEY REST" CONVALESCENT HOME, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N.J.



**Monthly
Bulletin.**

As an evidence of the interest created, a monthly edition of 5,000 health bulletins, entitled "Everybody's Chronicle," is now being published co-operatively with the City Department of Health.

**Convalescent
Home
for
Women.**

Through the beneficence of the Burke Foundation, a Convalescent Home is being maintained by the League at North White Plains. The "Valley Rest" convalescent home had accommodated 50 patients up to the 1st of October. All of these women, on being discharged from the Home, were able to return to some form of remunerative employment.

XIII. Publicity and Education.

The League has published and distributed occasional bulletins explaining the purposes of the League, and giving an account of its accomplishments.

**Mass
Meetings.**

It has also conducted several public meetings. On Sunday, March 16th, four public meetings were held—one under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.—at which more than 11,000 people were addressed by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. At the annual meeting of the League, Dr. Felix Adler was the principal speaker. Mr. Fred R. Moore presided. In connection with this meeting, which was held in the evening, an afternoon conference was held, at which representatives from all of the local Negro welfare organizations were present and spoke. Mrs. Wesley C. Mitchell was the principal speaker. Miss Elizabeth Walton presided.

XIV. Occasional Relief.

The League is not a relief organization. However, it is evident that in its activities frequent charity cases are called to the attention of its workers. The friendly co-operation of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society enables the League to have such cases speedily handled. In the event that a small loan or gift will meet the immediate requirements, the co-operating neighborhood clubs or members of the League have been called upon for assistance.

During the period of financial depression and consequent suffering by the poor among the unemployed in the spring of 1915, the League distributed seventy gallons of soup to needy families, and gave out for the Bundle Day Committee, clothing to 641 needy persons: 160 men, 178 women and 303 children.

Clothing
Given to
Those in
Need.

THE WORK IN BROOKLYN.

In November, 1913, an office was opened in Brooklyn, at 185 Duffield street. While the success of this Bureau was most encouraging, it was necessary for financial reasons to close this office in November, 1914. Through the kindness of the authorities at the King's County Children's Court, desk space was given the League at the Court Building, 102 Court street.

A Brooklyn
Office.

During the past two years, 187 Big Brother and 110 Big Sister cases have been handled; 76 Big Brother and 66 Big Sister cases in 1913-14, and 111 Big Brother and 44 Big Sister cases in 1914-15. This work is conducted in co-operation with the Brooklyn Juvenile Protective Association. Public schools largely attended by colored children have been regularly visited for the purpose of aiding the cases of truant, incorrigible and backward children. The homes of these children are afterwards visited.

Big
Brother
and Big
Sister
Work.

Sixty-nine Housing cases in 1913-14, and thirteen * such cases in 1914-15 have been adjusted. Special attention was paid to the condition of old houses with the hope of making them conform to the new standard of the Health and Tenement House Departments. Many of these improvements were made voluntarily by the owners, when their attention was called to the conditions.

Housing.

Positions for 39 persons in 1913-14 and for 50 persons in 1914-15 have been secured through co-operation with commercial and philanthropic employment agencies. Other applicants for positions have been referred to these agencies, and many of them have been furnished with employment.

Employment

* Only one worker in Brooklyn to cover all work during 1914-15, on account of uncertain financial outlook.

New Op-
portuni-
ties for
Employ-
ment.

Several factories have accepted colored porters and machine operatives when the training and experience of the workers warranted this consideration. One factory at the instance of the League's worker has employed several colored apprentices.

Numerous cases of miscellaneous character, including relief, improper care of children and mental defectives, have been handled.

All Cases Handled in Greater New York.

	1913-14	1914-15
Employment	811	982
Housing	240	117
Court	517	496
Preventive	240	112
Travelers' Aid	180	32
Miscellaneous	205	264

Total cases handled in Greater New York	2,193	2,003
---	-------	-------

	1913-14	1914-15
Positions filled in New York	181	358 *

PLANS FOR 1915-16.

New York City.

The Local New York Committee of the League for 1915-16 has the work of the last year to develop, and plans to lay special emphasis on the development of employment opportunities and improving the employment efficiency of the colored men and women of New York.

THE WORK IN SAVANNAH, GA.

The Savannah League on Conditions among Negroes was organized in December, 1913. Its membership has increased remarkably, and it has an excellent record of achievements for the one year and ten months of its existence. Through the

* Four hundred men sent to fill positions in subway construction not included.

co-operation of Bishop Reese, the League has secured a building for its headquarters, where its regular monthly meetings, its committee conferences and meetings of one of its boys' clubs are held.

During the Christmas season of 1913, \$552.10 (all but \$30 secured from Negroes) was raised for the purpose of supplying needy families with groceries, shoes, clothing, etc. Seven hundred families were aided. At Christmas, 1914, more than \$600 was raised for this same purpose, and 614 persons were helped. During the severe cold weather of the winter of 1913-14, 43 poor families were supplied with fuel from a fund distributed through the Associated Charities. In addition to this relief, clothing was regularly distributed to the most needy cases as they presented themselves. Rent was paid for fifteen persons, four of whom were old women about to be evicted during the stormy weather of the past winter. Other relief consisted in providing medicine, securing transportation to their homes and providing milk for 46 persons especially in need. Relief

A yard cleaning contest has been held in co-operation with the City Department and the Huntington Club, which is composed of leading white women of the city. Eighty housewives entered the contest, and following regular inspection of their premises by a committee from the Savannah League, \$25 in prizes (\$5.00 of which was donated by the Savannah Branch) was distributed. Cleaner Homes

A baseball league for the boys and three sewing circles for girls, with a membership of 60, 50, and 20 respectively, have been formed. The girls are given an outing during the summer. During the month of May, the annual school athletic meet was held under the auspices of the League. Nearly 5,000 people attended. The Mayor of the city of Savannah has promised to establish two playgrounds for the colored children. For the last two years, an outing has been given each summer to all the old women of Savannah who could be gotten together for a trip to the country. Recreation

Through the efforts of the League, the employment of a probation officer for the Children's Court has been authorized. Works in the Courts.



GROUP OF BOY INMATES OF THE POOR FARM SAVANNAH, GA. THEY
NOW RECEIVE INSTRUCTION FROM ONE OF THE LEAGUE'S WORKERS.

The League has been instrumental in getting a matron assigned to the "Poor Farm," and the boy inmates are now, for the first time, being given school training. Girls are now being cared for in families in the city instead of being mingled in this institution with boys. Those girls who are beginning to show signs of waywardness are referred to the League by school teachers and interested friends, and members are assigned to make friendly visits to these neglected children.

During the Better Health Week, 18 public meetings were held and literature was distributed. The lectures were illustrated. The committee also had the use of the City Health Exhibit.

Better
Health

PLANS FOR 1915-16.

In addition to the work already being done by the League, the organization plans to employ regularly a trained worker, who will take up some active work towards improving the housing conditions in the neglected districts.

Sol C. Johnson, President.

S. A. Grant, Secretary.

WORK IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Bethlehem House, a settlement, has been successfully conducted through its second year by the co-operation of Fisk University and the Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The following activities were carried on in connection with Bethlehem House: (a) Camp Fire girls with an enrollment of about 20; (b) three courses in Domestic Science, with a total enrollment of 54; (c) a kindergarten with an average attendance of about 30 children; (d) a Sewing School with an average attendance of about 46 children; (e) a Sunday "Bible Story Hour" with an enrollment of about 100 children; (f) a junior and an intermediate boys' club with an enrollment of about 50 boys; (g) a men's co-operative club of about 21 members.

The work outgrew the old building, so a larger and better house with all modern improvements has been leased and a larger work started in it for the coming year. So important

has Bethlehem House become as a general meeting place for various societies and organizations that these larger quarters were a crying necessity.

In addition to the direct activities at Bethlehem House, the following work in the city at large was carried on: 1. Co-operation with the Joint Workingmen's Loan Fund Committee by the investigation of over 200 Negro families, which were helped by this Committee during the serious unemployment condition last winter. 2. Regular friendly visits were made to about 250 families in cases of illness, death, delinquency, etc. 3. Co-operation with the Charity Organization Society in relief work for Negro families. 4. The Training Course for social workers was successfully conducted. One student, a woman college graduate, completed the full course, received a certificate from Fisk University, and has entered upon work at New Orleans, La. Fifteen other college students were enrolled in selected courses. One fellowship and two scholarships have been provided for the coming college year and awards made to two candidates.

The following is an outline of the one-year group of courses:

Normal Bible and Religious Pedagogy	4 hrs. per wk.
Principles of Sociology	3 hrs. per wk.
Life in Home Standards	2 hrs. per wk.
Practical Sociology	2 hrs. per wk.
Statistics and Methods of Social Research	1 hr. per wk.
Problems of Negro Life	1 hr. per wk.
Domestic Science (women) ; Manual Arts (men)	2 hrs. per wk.

Field work, eight hours per week, was required in addition for completion of the full course. Four hours of this time were devoted to institutional work and four hours to home visiting and investigation. Five instructors and five special lecturers gave instruction in these courses.

PLANS FOR 1915-16.

1. Continuance of the activities at Bethlehem House with such additions as are practicable. 2. Continuance of the Social Service Training Course with such enlargements and improve-

ments as can be made. 3. Development of a better system of relief for needy Negro families. 4. Investigation of and efforts to start sound volunteer probation work for juvenile delinquents.

Mrs. R. W. MacDonnell, President.

Miss Estelle Haskin, Supervisor.

Bethlehem House, 708 Cedar Street.

THE WORK IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Louisville Branch of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes has conducted Big Sister Work, in connection with the public schools. Twenty-eight cases of girls and boys needing personal oversight have been successfully handled. Provision has been made for getting admission as members of the Y. M. C. A. for many needy boys.

A Better Health Campaign, consisting of 20 lectures in churches and local libraries, sermons at several churches and ten-minute talks by teachers in public schools, has been conducted.

An investigation of the employment situation in Louisville is being made for the purpose of encouraging the unemployed men and women to apply for jobs in industries that heretofore have not been open to colored people.

Plans are on foot for the employment of a trained social worker, and the opening of an office during the next year.

J. O. Blanton, Chairman.

Mrs. W. B. Thomas, Secretary.

THE WORK IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women reports the following results of its activities during the last two fiscal years:

It has conducted its Travelers' Aid work, and has placed its home at the disposal of the strangers—women and girls—arriving in Philadelphia. Here they receive temporary lodging, and, if necessary, are placed in positions and provided with

a recreation center, where they may gather weekly for a social good time. During the year 1913-14, a building adjoining the Home was purchased and is being used to extend the present activities of the Association.

The Association co-operated with the Emergency Aid during the financial depression of the past winter by permitting its home to be used as a centre for the distribution of food, clothing, etc., to 532 families and individuals. During the summer months, 77 of these families were retained on the Association's list for aid in the form of groceries, milk, ice, etc. Rent was paid for 32 reliable families to save them from eviction.

A sewing class of unemployed women with a capacity of more than 30 was conducted. The women received seventy-five cents per day for their services while receiving instruction. Employment was found for 25 women and girls and 23 men.

Homes in the country were found for convalescent colored mothers and children in co-operation with the Country Week Association.

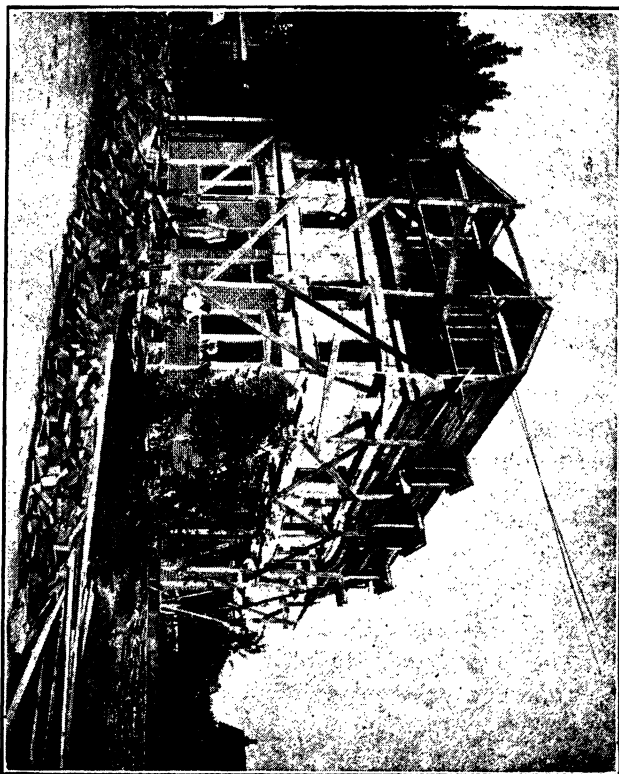
On May 3d, a conference was held at which a large number of representative white and colored social workers of national and local reputation met to discuss the needs of colored women in Philadelphia.

The work in the Court has grown largely during the last two years.

Contributions from churches, both in funds and in services of their officers, testify to the increasing interest in the Association's work.

Workers among colored people in Philadelphia, as in New York and other cities, are handicapped because of the lack of proper facilities for the care of the unmarried colored mother. The Philadelphia Association is seeking to interest sister organizations of the city in this need, and it hopes to have a suitable home established for this class of the city's unfortunates.

In November, a laundry and sewing room will be opened



BUILDING BEING CONSTRUCTED BY PHILADELPHIA COLORED MECHANICS
ORGANIZED BY THE PHILADELPHIA ARMSTRONG ASSOCIATION
WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH THE LEAGUE.

to give training for employment to the girls under the Association's care.

President.....	Rev. Henry L. Phillips.
1st Vice President.....	Rev. E. W. Moore.
2nd Vice President.....	Mrs. E. B. Leaf.
Treasurer.....	Mr. Stephen C. Moore.
Secretary.....	Mrs. S. W. Layten.

The Work of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia.

The work of the Armstrong Association has made material progress in the last two years. In fact, we consider that these two years have been the most successful during its seven years' existence. It became affiliated with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in April, 1915.

During the year 1914, the Association reports 455 placements with a wage or salary valuation amounting to \$39,920.38 and during 1915, placements numbering 583, with a total wage or salary valuation of \$63,253.73.

The Armstrong Association has continued to give assistance to one public school, helping its principal and teachers to make it, as far as possible, a valuable community and social center, and it is hoped that the inspiration of the splendid work done around and in it, will make possible similar work in other schools.

In connection with this school, the following is recorded:

The Home and School Visitor has made 1,000 visits in cases of poverty, idleness, delinquency, research and club work.

One hour of each week has been devoted to bathing the children of the Fresh Air Class.

Twenty public hearings and 18 afternoon teas have been given by members of the Working Women's Club in their homes. Approximately 5,000 persons have been touched in this way.

A Little Mothers' Class has been organized and transferred to the School as a part of its regular work.

Small prizes were given to children who excelled in house-cleaning during the "Clean-up Week" Campaign.

An educational demonstration, attended by about 3,000 persons, has been held. This demonstration consisted of a baby saving show, an exhibition by the Scranton Correspondence School, and charts showing the educational opportunities afforded by the city, the value of small but regular savings, etc.

Young women students of the high and normal schools have been organized to work with the Working Women's Club.

A Christmas treat was arranged for the children by the school. 600 boxes of candy, 200 Christmas toys, 73 articles of clothing, 25 baskets for the poor and 20 pairs of shoes were distributed.

One hundred dollars was raised for a Housekeeping Centre, \$10.00 for the Breakfast Fund of the Fresh Air Class and \$100 for the establishment of a school orchestra or band. Most of this money was raised among the colored people.

A model Fourth of July celebration was held in co-operation with the Model Fourth of July Association. About 3,000 people were present.

An investigation has been made by the Association of the conditions among colored people in 41 different towns and suburbs in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Eight public meetings have been held by the Association, and 34 addresses have been delivered by representatives of the Association in the interest of better industrial conditions among the Negroes in Philadelphia.

Rev. C. E. Grammar, S.T.D., President.

Mr. John T. Emlen, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WORK IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Committee for Social Service among Colored People, organized in April, 1910, reports the following work for 1913-14 and 1914-15.

It assisted in completing the survey of the industrial conditions among Negroes in St. Louis, made by the School of

Social Economy. The report was published by the School in the summer of 1914.

Its representatives conferred with newspaper editors to protest against the publication of certain articles discriminating against colored people, and protested successfully with regard to discrimination against Negroes in the use of tennis courts in public parks.

It conducted eight evening entertainments for colored children at the Banneker School, and assisted in the movement for the free use of public school buildings by citizens' organizations.

It further protested against discrimination against Negroes at the public Symphony Concert at the Coliseum, and in regard to discrimination against Negroes in public and private institutions.

It investigated conditions at the Colored Orphans' Home. All of the colored institutions of St. Louis are now doing creditable work.

It has continued its efforts to secure better methods in institutions conducted for and by colored people. It succeeded in closing one inefficient social settlement and establishing in its place a larger and better conducted institution.

The committee has succeeded, with other organizations, in securing the use of the public schools out of school hours and has created and developed three strong Neighborhood Centres.

The committee has encouraged co-operation with organizations of white people and has been able, whenever a public movement has been undertaken, to secure Negro representation on the general committee.

It has persuaded the Park Commissioner and the Director of Public Welfare to make a recommendation that public baths be constructed for colored people when the next appropriation is made for their departments.

Two conferences have been held with the view of interesting colored churches in social problems. The committee

has kept in touch with the plan to construct a State school for colored girls at Tipton. The school will be opened in January. The committee co-operated with other agencies in securing the consent of the board of the school (composed entirely of white men) to appoint a colored woman as superintendent.

It helped in securing fair treatment of Negroes in connection with the Pageant and Masque of St. Louis.

It assisted in organizing a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with which the fourth annual meeting of the Committee was jointly held in June, 1914.

PROGRAM FOR 1915-16.

1. Continue the work on recommendations of the investigation into the industrial conditions among Negroes,—this to be taken up actively with the Negro Business Men's League.

2. To continue examination of institutional work done by and for colored people in order to form better standards of work.

3. To co-operate in the wider use of schools by Negro organizations outside of school hours.

4. To continue encouraging co-operation between organizations of colored and white people.

5. To secure public baths for colored people.

6. To assist in establishing training courses for colored social workers.

7. To secure better provisions and terms for colored people in the courts, public institutions and by public departments.

James L. Usher, Chairman.

Rev. John Day, Vice Chairman.

May B. Belcher, Sec.-Treas.

THE WORK IN AUGUSTA, GA.

The Colored Civic and Improvement League which became affiliated with the National Urban League on Decem-

ber 4th, 1914, reports the following as a part of its achievements during the last two years:

It equipped and supervised three playgrounds, and conducted a fourth which was furnished at the expense of the M. E. Church, South. Each of these playgrounds had a fair enrolment; two of them having an average attendance of more than 100.

It was instrumental through co-operation with the Mayor and the Board of Finance in preventing a disreputable dance hall from operating in a respectable colored neighborhood. The building which was constructed for this purpose is now being used by decent occupants.

It co-operated with the State Board of Health which rendered temporary relief from an insanitary drainage system in the thickly settled South West section of Augusta, and its efforts resulted in the City's request for bids for a permanent sewer system in this district.

The League has held numerous public meetings when serious social problems affecting the health and morals of the Negroes in Augusta were discussed by enthusiastic and well informed speakers before large audiences.

In conjunction with the Augusta Women's Club, the League assisted in the "clean-up movement," which reached a large number of neglected yards in colored communities.

The committee co-operated with the "Flying Squadron" in its temperance work and provided an automobile to transport the speakers and singers to their meeting places.

Through its emergency committee, several stranded persons were assisted to reach their homes by means of funds furnished by the League.

One wayward boy was placed in a desirable home in Virginia.

Several needy families have been assisted by this committee with food and clothing, and in one case the League interceded with the county authorities in getting proper care for the tubercular father of nine children.

The League has secured the promise of the Superintendent of the City Hospitals that a colored visiting nurse would be placed on the field during the next year.

Th committee is raising a fund with which to employ a trained worker during the next fiscal year.

Rev. T. H. Dwelle, President.

Miss Mary C. Jackson, Secretary.

THE WORK IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The Atlanta Neighborhood Union, an affiliated organization of the League, reports the following accomplishments for the two fiscal years: 1913-15.

An inspection was made of the city public schools. It was discovered that due to poor heating, lighting and ventilation, and over-crowding, the children were suffering with strained eyes and unhealthy bodies. By means of petitions to the Board of Education, interviews with the Mayor and each member of the City Council and other influential men and mass meetings at which lantern slides showing the conditions were exhibited, these facts were so vividly brought to the public attention that the teachers' salaries were increased, and an additional school, although inadequate, was established.

A petition was sent to the City Council asking for stronger lights and improvements in the neglected districts.

Numerous neighborhood gatherings have been conducted, for example: A Fourth of July celebration with games and track events enjoyed by the children of the neighborhood; a "Colonial Expedition," in which 400 men, women and children visited the thirteen States located in the neighborhood; a Forest Carnival in which 100 children of the neighborhood participated.

In the summer of 1914, the Union assisted the Daily Vacation Bible School in organizing for Atlanta children three summer schools, two of which were directly under the auspices of the Union. There were 446 children in attendance, and 9 regularly paid teachers during a period of four weeks.

The Union has co-operated in the formation of an Anti-

Tuberculosis Society, and has assisted the Board of Trade in conducting lectures in public schools and churches, and in fostering "Clean-up Day" during a general city health week.

Five hundred houses in colored districts have been investigated for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Three boys' clubs and three girls' clubs have been conducted.

It has sought to get the housewives of the various neighborhoods to beautify their front yards and to plant gardens in the rear of their homes. A class in gardening was organized, and received instruction from an agriculturist connected with Morehouse College, which is also affiliated with the National Urban League.

Mr. Garrie W. Moore, 1912-13 fellow of the League, who is instructing at Morehouse College and is the Probation Officer for the Atlanta Children's Court, is directing the activities of the Neighborhood Union.

The Union's Neighborhood House has just been opened. The Union has co-operated with the Associated Charities in the handling of relief cases. Some attention was given to the aiding of fire victims.

Mrs. John Hope, President.

Mrs. J. B. Watson, Secretary.

THE WORK IN RICHMOND, VA.

The Richmond Negro Welfare League reports the following accomplishments for the last two years:

During the year 1913-14, the work in Richmond was done through the Richmond Neighborhood Association, which has since transferred its affiliation with the League to the Richmond Negro Welfare League.

Homes with respectable families were found for dependent colored children referred to the Association by the State Board of Charities.

Public meetings in the interest of health, sanitation, morals and care for mental defectives have been held, the following persons being the principal speakers: Ex-governor

Wm. Hodges Mann, Mr. Robert Lecky, Chairman of the Richmond Associated Charities; Health Officers Roy K. Fannagan and A. S. Freeman, Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Mr. Alexander Johnson, and Miss Webb of the Vineland Feeble-minded Institute, and Rev. S. S. Morris.

The Camp Fire Girls' organization was officially chartered and is now active.

Continued co-operation with the City Police Department has resulted in the suppression of much vice in the Negro neighborhoods. Suspicious cases are reported directly to the proper officials.

Several children from the Juvenile Court have been placed on probation in the care of members of the Association.

The Richmond Negro Welfare League gave much of its time during the last year to matters of organization. In co-operation with the Virginia Union University, it has engaged Mr. William N. Colson, 1914-15 fellow of the National Urban League, to take charge of its work.

It has re-organized its committees under the following heads:

1. Committee on Recreation and Amusement;
2. Committee on Work with Delinquents;
3. Committee on Co-operation of Agencies;
4. Committee on Industrial Improvement;
5. Committee on Neighborhood Improvement;
6. Committee on Finance.

An office has been opened by the organization, and its committees have begun active service. A special committee has been appointed to work for the establishment of a library for colored people, and the Director, Mr. Colson, is now engaged in making a study of institutions dealing with colored people. Ten students in Practical Sociology from Virginia Union University are assisting in this study.

PLANS FOR 1915-16.

1. To secure more wholesome and beneficial amusement for young colored people by means of more adequate and

better supervised playgrounds and better regulated places of amusement.

2. To encourage more thorough preparation for work and greater efficiency at work on the part of those seeking employment.

3. To furnish to erring children helpful and sympathetic guidance after or preferably before their appearance at the Juvenile Court through the establishment of a system of Big Brother and Big Sister oversight.

4. To organize the residents of the various Negro neighborhoods in order to keep houses and yards cleaner, and to secure better and cleaner streets and more adequate police protection.

5. To effect a federation of the city's welfare movements so that economies in administration may be effected and duplication of effort may be prevented—in other words—to secure to all of these organizations the usual benefits of genuine co-operative effort.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended September 30, 1914.

Cash balance as per cash book—September 30, 1913		\$6,138.91
Less—Bank deposits made during October, 1913,		
included in the above balance	\$2,318.20	
Less—Contributions made specifically for year		
1913-1914 and not included in the cash		
balance of September 30, 1913	100.00	2,218.20
Cash balance as adjusted—September 30, 1913..		\$3,920.71

RECEIPTS.

Contributions and membership fees for general purposes	\$16,583.75	
Fresh Air Fund—Contributions and Collection		
Banks	675.72	
Students' Aid Fund	73.31	
Refunds—Miscellaneous	40.55	
Telephone calls	12.98	
Athletic Carnival (See Contra)	229.00	
Total receipts		17,615.31
Total to be accounted for		\$21,536.02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Educational Fund	\$226.17	
General:		
Salaries—Directors and Secretaries	9,550.43	
Fellowships	612.50	
Postage, stationery and printing	1,171.58	
Telephone, carfare and incidentals	1,225.01	
Rent and janitor service	1,687.96	
Traveling expenses	641.19	
Office supplies and furniture	518.62	
Camp	970.10	
Special lectures and investigations	5.20	
Sub-committee of Industrial Committee		
Supplies for Evening School No. 67 ...	45.00	
†Research Endowment Fund—\$1,000 Southern		
Pacific Refunding 4% Bonds, due 1955.	896.25	
Accrued interest on above bond	17.00	
Students' Aid Fund	15.00	
Athletic Carnival (See Contra)	229.00	
Total disbursements		\$19,889.38

Total to be accounted for	\$21,536.02
Total disbursements	<u>19,889.38</u>
Cash balance as per cash book—September 30, 1914	\$3,111.74
Less—Deposits made after close of fiscal period	*1,568.85
	<u>1,542.89</u>
Add—Uninvested balance of Research Endowment Fund (Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank) .	103.75
CASH BALANCE AS ADJUSTED—SEPTEMBER, 30, 1914	<u>\$1,646.64</u>
Represented by:	
Fifth Avenue Bank of New York	\$1,336.14
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	103.75
E. K. Jones—Special (Petty Cash Fund)	200.00
Cash on hand—Undeposited	<u>6.75</u>

† Treasurer has deposited with the Fifth Avenue Bank for safe-keeping.

* This amount applicable to year 1913-14, although received after close of fiscal period.

CERTIFICATE.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY Division of Applied Accounting

I hereby certify that the accounts of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1914, have been audited by members of the staff of the Division of Applied Accounting in New York University and that the above Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended September 30, 1914, is, in my opinion, correct.

(Signed) JNO. R. WILDMAN, C. P. A.
Director.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended September 30, 1915

CASH BALANCE—SEPTEMBER 30, 1914 \$1,646.64

RECEIPTS

Contributions for government purposes	\$14,243.04
Mayor's unemployment committee	8,490.91
Refund	14.67
	8,505.58
Contributions for convalescent home	2,000.00
Contributions for fresh air fund	1,166.11
Membership fees	423.50
Rent refund	175.00
Refunds	72.48
Income from research endowment fund	\$6.30
Telephone calls	8.92
Miscellaneous35

Total receipts 26,681.28

TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR \$28,327.92

DISBURSEMENTS

Mayor's unemployment committee	\$8,505.58
Convalescent home:	
Furnishings and equipment	\$330.68
Administrative expense	778.93
Foodstuffs	276.25
	1,885.86
Fresh air camp for boys	933.04
Administrative expense:	
Salaries—directors and secretaries	7,469.95
—stenographers and office service	2,021.72
Postage, stationery and printing	1,103.92
Rent	1,064.48
Traveling expense—directors and secretaries	479.23
Fellowships	385.00
Incidentals and sundries	362.04
Telephone	282.97
Carfares—secretaries and workers	253.28
Office supplies	145.04
Light	33.82
Office furniture and fixtures	27.76

Total disbursements 24,953.69

CASH BALANCE—SEPTEMBER 30, 1915 \$3,374.23

CASH BALANCE—SEPTEMBER 30, 1915, REPRESENTED BY:

Cash on deposit:		
Fifth Avenue Bank	\$3,063.93	
Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank	110.05	\$3,173.98
Cash in hand:		
Petty cash fund	\$ 200.00	
Undeposited25	200.25
TOTAL		<u>\$3,374.23</u>

**CERTIFICATE.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
DIVISION OF APPLIED ACCOUNTING.**

I hereby certify that the accounts of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1915, have been audited by members of the staff of the Division of Applied Accounting in New York University and that the above Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended September 30, 1915, is, in my opinion, correct.

(Signed) JNO. R. WILDMAN, C. P. A.,
Director.

New York,
December 6, 1915.

BUDGET.**1915-16.**

Salaries	\$8,680.00
Stenographic and Office Service	1,985.00
(2) Fellowships	700.00
Rent of Office	660.00
Office Supplies and Furniture	270.00
Postage, Stationery and Printing of Letters	1,300.00
Telephone	300.00
Traveling Expenses of Directors	700.00
Street Car Fares	300.00
Incidentals and Sundries	300.00
Special Lectures and Investigations	100.00
Janitor Service	180.00
Light	50.00

Special Expenses in Nashville:

Library material for Negro Colleges	100.00
Lectures	150.00
Fellowships	300.00
Telephone, Postage and Incidentals	100.00
Stenographic Service for Director	300.00
Director's Assistant	450.00

Total **\$16,925.00**

The League desires to express its appreciation of the generous co-operation of city departments, real estate and employment agents, churches and other welfare agencies, newspapers and other friends of its work in all of the cities in which the League has affiliated bodies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
GRADUATE LIBRARY

DATE DUE

~~11568~~
CARREL BOOK

~~11568~~
MAR 26 1977

~~SERIAL~~

~~11568~~
OCT 26 1976

APR 12 1973
AUG 13 1973

OCT 26 1976

AUG 13 1973

THE POOLE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Printers
57 Ann St., New York City